

Incidentally, N. G. Smith (*Ibis* 1959: 177-188) in 'Polymorphism in Ring Plovers' has interesting notes on *hiaticula* and *semipalmatus* pairing on Baffin Island, such mixed pairings producing either *hiaticula* or *semipalmatus* with no intermediates.

In the course of this inquiry, we found in the Society's collection a small plover obtained by V. S. La Personne at Duzdap, Seistan, on 4 October 1926, marked as *Charadrius dubius curonicus*, but not registered and omitted in the catalogue. The legs appear to have been originally yellowish but the shafts of all the primaries are white excluding *dubius* and suggesting *hiaticula*. The 107 mm. wing is too small for this species and Dr. Ripley to whom it was sent has identified it as *Charadrius a. alexandrinus*, the colour of the legs apparently being misleading. Attention is drawn to Sharpe (CAT. BDS. BRIT. MUS. 24: 279) who says: "In one instance I have seen a bird that had one dark leg and one pale one so that apparently the skin of the leg dries in various colours."

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7. A SECOND RECORD OF THE MIGRATORY JUNGLE NIGHTJAR (*CAPRIMULGUS INDICUS JOTAKA* TEMM. & SCHL.) IN INDIAN LIMITS

In *JBNHS* 67:331, H.A. has recorded the occurrence of the Migratory Jungle Nightjar (*Caprimulgus indicus jotaka* Temm. & Schl.) out at sea 60 miles north-east of Port Blair in the Bay of Bengal. A male of this species collected by Dr. Salim Ali on 7 November 1968 at Phuntsholing, Western Bhutan, wing 214 mm., tail 137 mm., appears to be of the same race, being greyer than *hazarae*. This locality is not far from the area indicated for *jotaka* in the map in *INDIAN HANDBOOK* (4:10) but it has yet to be determined if the population is resident in this area, or migratory as the popular name implies, and as is its habit in the other parts of its range. If migratory, it should be a regular visitor into Indian limits and this would probably account for some of the records of the larger-winged *hazarae* from the Himalayas.

In this specimen the first primary is only 9 mm. longer than the fourth, the difference being less than indicated for *jotaka* by Mayr in "On the Birds of the Vernay-Hopwood Chindwin Expedition" (*Ibis*, 1938, p. 312). The second primary is slightly longer than the third, but

though mentioned (loc. cit) as a character of *jotaka*, appears in several *hazarae* available for examination. The relative lengths of the primaries would therefore appear to be inconsistent or intergrading.

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8. EXTENSION OF THE BREEDING RANGE OF SYKES'S NIGHTJAR (*CAPRIMULGUS MAHRATTENSIS* SYKES) IN INDIAN LIMITS

A fledgling male nightjar, Reg. No. 11721, with both wings and tail in quill, obtained by Sir Geoffery Archer at Charwa, near Bhuj, Kutch, on 26 July 1939 is marked *Caprimulgus mahrattensis*. The tarsus is naked and, except for some more rufous on the wing coverts, the colour agrees with that of adult male *mahrattensis*, and there can be no doubt it is correctly named.

Caprimulgus mahrattensis is omitted in Sâlim Ali's BIRDS OF KUTCH and, though known as a winter visitor to Gujarat and southwards, this appears to be the southernmost breeding record, the nearest being in Sind.

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9. OCCURRENCE OF THE LONG-EARED OWL [*ASIO OTUS OTUS* (LINNAEUS)] IN NORTH BURMA

B. E. Smythies in the second edition (1953) of the BIRDS OF BURMA, page 379, refers to a Short-eared Owl [*Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pontopidan)] picked up near the Seinghku-Adung confluence in North Burma. In the course of cataloguing the Bombay collection, we find Sp. No. 11810, unsexed, collected on 19 February 1945 by Smythies at 4000', Saprudam, Upper N'mai Hka (5 miles south of Adung-Seinghku confluence), listed under *flammeus* to be a Long-eared Owl [*Asio otus otus* (Linnaeus)] which is no doubt the specimen referred to by him earlier.